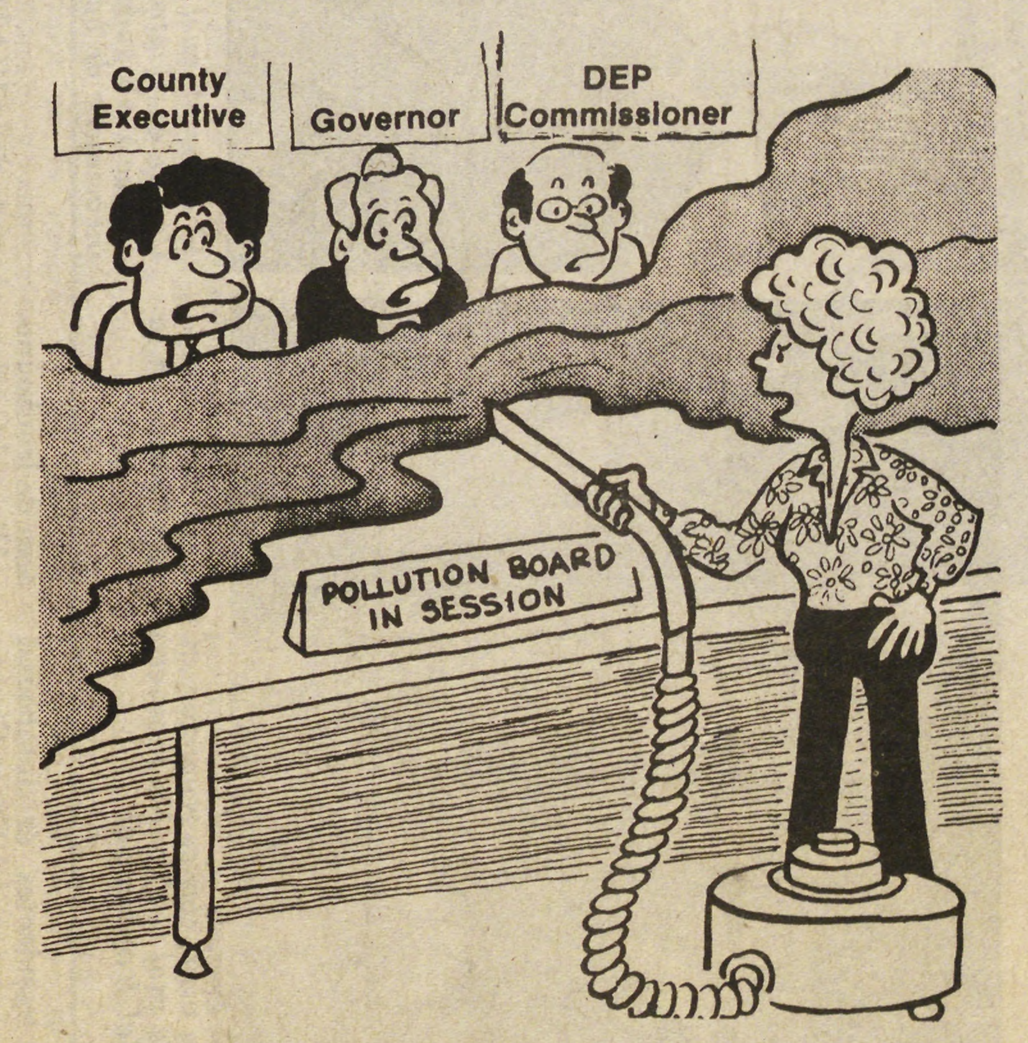
FREE GRATIS

TRI-LINGUAL

IRONBOUND VOICES

Vol. 7 No. 6 November 1984



"Gentlemen, experience the air in Ironbound!"

Fight Against The Garbage Incinerator Gets Stronger!



Some of the many Ironbound residents who attended the Essex County Board of Freeholders meeting and said ***No Garbage Incinerator in Ironbound!***



Manuel Da Silva and June Kruszewski from the ***Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste*** *present a check for the legal fight against the garbage incinerator to lawyer Michael Gordon.*

More than 50 Ironbound residents attended a meeting of the Essex County Board of Freeholders on Oct. 31 to tell their public officials **"No Garbage Incinerator in Ironbound!"**

Members of church groups, businesses, and the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste** spoke out against the County's plan to put the garbage incinerator here.

"This incinerator will not be safe - in our community or in any other Essex County community," said Lee Gaglioti. "There has to be another way."

Madelyn Hoffman from ***SMOKE (Statewide Movement Against Killer Environments)***, spoke about the dangers of the incinerator, and the alternatives which exist, like recycling. She pointed out that Mercer County recently decided not to build a garbage incinerator and said, "If they can reject a garbage incinerator, so can you." Ms. Hoffman stated that the incinerator would not be the answer to the problem of landfills because all garbage **can not** be burned - almost half of it will still have to be put into a landfill.

"I've been a resident of the Ironbound all my life," said Vincent Galucci. "We have the Passaic Valley Sewage Commission, which gives off chemicals into our air. We have the airport with all the noise from the planes which come over and rock the foundations of our homes. We have the dioxin. Now you want to give us an incinerator. This incinerator will burn plastic which will put a cancer causing ash into the air. We're telling you we don't want it!"

Joe Nardone, an Ironbound resident who lives behind the Thomas St. warehouse said, "Peter Shapiro is talking about only 15% reclycing. Why isn't he talking about 50 or 75 or 100% recycling? Why isn't recycling tried? I live right behind a warehouse full of toxic chemicals and I know what it is like to live with pollution."

Jon Dolberg read a letter of opposition to the incinerator which was sent to all Essex County churches from the Ironbound Ecumenical Association.

Arnold Cohen, from the **ICATW**, gave each of the Freeholders a map showing almost 20 sites with serious toxic waste pollution problems already in Ironbound.

Michael Gordon, lawyer for the **ICATW**, said, "Lead pollution and dioxin already present a danger to the health of residents in Ironbound. Originally incinerators were used to burn garbage, and people built landfills because the incinerators were too dangerous. Now the problems with landfills have become known, and officials are proposing that we go back to incinerators, even though they were no good in the first place. It doesn't make sense."

Arthur Rosa said, "If this incinerator is built we are going to have more lead pollution, with all the problems that can cause for the health of our children, not from chips of paint, but from the air emissions of this incinerator." He asked the Freeholders to meet with scientific experts who have been working on the issue of garbage incinerators with **ICATW.**

Rev. David Robinson from Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry, also spoke against the incinerator.

Ironbound residents were speaking in support of a resolution introduced by Freeholder Joseph Parlavecchio which said that the garbage incinerator should not be built in Ironbound. The Essex County Freeholders promised that the garbage incinerator would not be built in Ironbound until public hearings were held about it, and until they received a report from an expert replying to the concerns of the residents. They also said that if the Newark City Council votes against the incinerator, they will vote against it too.

Dinner Dance: A Great Success!

Meanwhile, over 250 Ironbound residents and friends attended a fundraiser Dinner/Dance held October 27 at O'Campino's Restaurant to raise money for the fight against the garbage incinerator.

Over $5000 was raised through ticket sales and an ad book. Business people, lawyers, clergy, and residents of all ethnic groups attended the dance and enjoyed the delicious meal and the fine music and dancing.

During the evening special awards were presented to people who have made important contributions to the fight against toxic waste. Dr. Stephen Stoldt and Dr. James Hilbert received awards for their research and technical advice which has been extremely helpful to Ironbound residents and other groups around the State who are fighting garbage incinerators. Jon Dolberg and the Ironbound Ecumenical Association were honored for their leadership in developing awareness about the issue of toxic waste among neighborhood churches and the community as a whole. Joe Carney received an award for his work against toxic wastes, especially his role in the fight to clean up the Thomas St. warehouse. June Kruszewski was honored for her hard work over the years with the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste.** The Ironbound Community Corporation received an award for the ongoing support they provide, and for their public stands against the garbage incinerator.

A check was presented to the law firm Gordon and Gordon in order to begin a legal fight against the garbage incinerator. This is the law firm that has been working with the **ICATW** in its effort to get the dioxin and the Thomas St. warehouse cleaned up.

Everyone at the Dinner Dance was making a valueable contribution in the fight to stop the garbage incinerator and keep the neighborhood a healthy place - and having a good time doing it!

Special thanks goes to those people who were on the Dinner/Dance Planning Committee: Jon Dolberg, Rev. Lin Powell, Arthur Rosa, Beatrice Speziale, Rosa Conceição, Manuel Da Silva, Joe Nardone, Arnold Cohen, Tony and Betty Cifrodelli, Lee Gaglioti, June Kruszewski, and Maria Rosa Da Costa.

ICATW Dates:

Tuesday, Nov. 27, 8 PM
Our Lady of Fatima Church
Jefferson St.
Special forum where State and local elected officials will speak out against the garbage incinerator.

Tues., Dec. 11, 7:30 P.M.
Wolff Memorial Church
Ann St. & Wilson Ave.
Regular meeting of the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste.

Mon., Dec. 17
Essex County College
For more information or rides for all events, call ICATW at 589-4668.

Automatic Rent Increase: What Is Fair?

How fair is the 6% automatic rent increase which tenants who live in buildings with rent control pay every year? This was the topic of a program held Nov. 10 at Seton Hall Law School. Over 30 people from tenant groups in Newark, Orange, Hackensack, Elizabeth, and Hoboken attended. Newark Councilman George Branch also attended. The program was arranged by the ***Newark Coalition To Save Rent Control.***

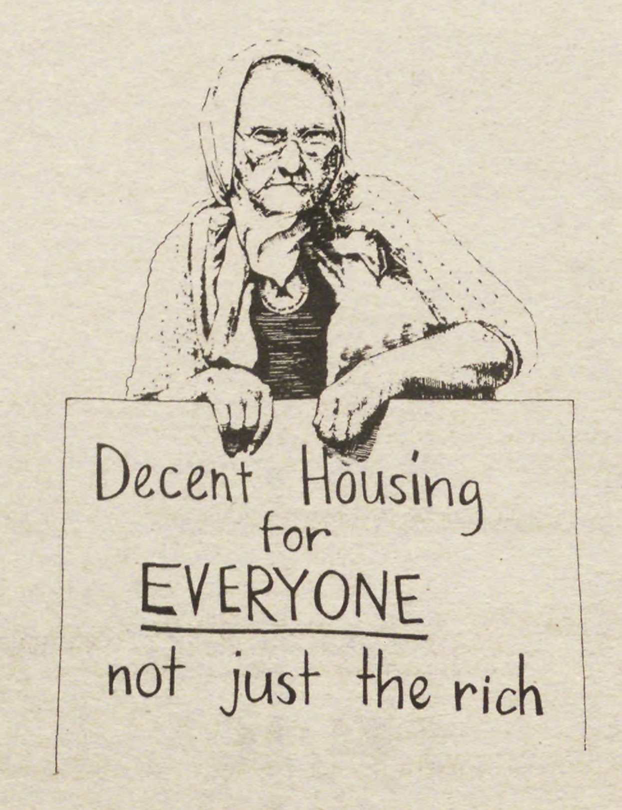
Milton Zisman from the **Accountants for the Public Interest,** Iris Brown, president of the **Elizabeth Tenants Association,** and Denise Mayor, former president of the **Bloomfield Tenant Association** spoke about studies they did in Elizabeth and Bloomfield.

"Every year, landlords in buildings with rent control receive an automatic rent increase. In some towns it is 5%. In Newark it is 6%. This is supposed to pay for rising costs of operating the building."

"We began our study in Elizabeth in 1981, and updated it in 1984," said Mr. Zisman. "What we did was to look at basic operating costs to see how much they are really increasing. What we found is that operating costs are not rising nearly as much as the automatic increase."

The study done by Mr. Zisman and Ms. Brown in Elizabeth showed that operating costs rose 3.81% in 1980, and only 1.57% in 1981. In 1982 costs **decreased** by 3.47%. In 1983, costs increased 3.19%. During all this time, tenants in rent controlled buildings in Newark have been paying 6% automatic increases to their landlord every year. What this means is that landlords have been making a big profit.

Iris Brown, who did the research for the Elizabeth study, collected information about 4 basic costs - electricity, water and sewer rates, gas, and fuel oil. To get information about electric rates, Ms. Brown went to Public Service. She contacted the City's water department to get information on water rates. She also got information from the gas company about gas prices, and prices on fuel oil from a trade magazine. Ms. Brown put all the information together in the form of a graph for each cost - and then presented the information to the Elizabeth City Council.



While gas showed a slight increase since 1981, fuel costs, water rates and electric rates all dropped rapidly during 1982 and 1983 and then rose only slightly in 1984. Currently these costs are **less than they were in 1982.** Landlords continue to claim they are losing money, but the figures tell a different story.

Ms. Brown suggested that tenants in other towns do studies like hers and keep a continuing record of each of these costs so that landlords cannot make false claims to City Council about increasing costs.

'Our Study Gave Us Confidence'

The study which Bloomfield tenants did concerned itself with another false argument which is often used against tenants - that rent control causes rising property taxes.

"Every year when it was time to vote on the automatic rent increase and the rent control law, we would hear from our City officials that rent control was causing taxes for homeowners to rise. We decided we wanted to find out if this was true," said Denise Mayor.

"What we found was that there was a slight increase (3%) in taxes for homeowners. But there were explanations for it. Industry was leaving Bloomfield, so there were less businesses paying taxes. Taxes were also increasing to cover higher administrative salaries in the City budget. Our study made it clear that it was not because of rent control."

"Our study gave our organization the confidence to stand up in front of the City Council and speak. We knew as much about the rising taxes and what was causing them as most of the City Council members by the time we were finished. When the time to discuss rent control came and we presented our study, nobody brought up the phony argument about shifting taxes. And the Council voted to continue rent control and lower our automatic rent increase from 6% to 5%."

"We talked to the newspapers about our study, and they published information about it. So what the City Council saw was that we had done a lot of work, and had something impressive and positive to present."

The ***Coalition To Save Rent Control,*** which organized the program, is made up of tenant, community, church, and labor groups from the City of Newark who are working to keep rents affordable. The program was co-sponsored by the New Jersey Tenants Organization, Newark Coalition For Neighborhoods, the Rutgers Urban Legal Clinic, Newark Tenants Organization, and the Seton Hall Legal Clinic.

For more information call Nancy Zak at 344-7210.

We Stopped It!

SCA Victory

The united efforts of Ironbound residents have stopped SCA Chemical Services from building an incinerator for hazardous waste here. In 1979, SCA said they wanted to build this dangerous incinerator in the Island area, close to peoples' homes, and the Farmers' Market. But the ***Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste*** said NO. Many demonstrations, public hearings, letter writing campaigns and other activities against the incinertor were organized. Now - 5 years later - SCA has given up. In a letter written to the DEP on July 11, they write, "After a review of the present situation, it has been decided that SCA Chemical Services will not presently pursue the building of a hazardous waste incinerator at our Newark, New Jersey facility. We are therefore withdrawing our application." Congratulations Ironbound residents on your long, determined, and victorious fight against one more source of dangerous pollution in our neighborhood!



FREE

Blood Pressure Tests

Tuesday Dec. 18
12:30 - 1:30

Ironbound Information Center
95 Fleming Ave.
589-4668

Heating Bills?

You may be eligible for the **Essex County Energy Assistance Program.** To be eligible you must earn less than certain amounts per month. For example, for 1 person: $519; for 5 persons: $1243; for 8 persons: $1786.

A worker from the County will be at 95 Fleming Ave. on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9 A.M. until 3:00 P.M. so you can see if you qualify and fill out an application. If you are eligible, you will get money to help pay your heating bills. Both homeowners and tenants can apply. However, tenants in subsidized or public housing are not eligible.

Please call the Information Center at 344-7210 to find out what you should bring with you before you come.

Ironbound Insights

Thursday, Nov. 29

Newark Emergency Services
For Families &
A Cooking Demonstration!

8:00 and 11:00 P.M. Channel 26

Recreation Coalition Meets With The Mayor

Members of the ***Coalition To Improve Newark Recreation*** asked for and got a meeting with Mayor Gibson on Nov. 1.

The group included representatives from the **Committee To Open the Wilson Ave. Pool** in Ironbound, Vailsburg residents who are concerned about the lack of a year round recreation program at Boylan St. Recreation Center, residents who are working to correct problems at Hayes Park West, and members of the JFK Advisory Committee and the Newark Swim Team who are working to get the JFK Recreation Center fixed up and operating.

The ***Coalition To Improve Newark Recreation*** has been meeting for several months. Their primary concerns are getting the City to spend the money which it has in the budget for repairing recreation centers and to get the City to improve the quality and quantity of the recreation programs that it offers.

Because of the efforts of the **Committee to Open the Wilson Ave. Pool**, the City put $800,000 in the budget to fix up the pool. But so far the money is not being spent. When Committee representatives asked the Mayor why, the Mayor said he wanted to hear specific proposals from the Committee about how they would help keep the Pool operating.

The Mayor asked each group to make its proposals more specific and said he is willing to work with the group and to meet with them again at any time.

After the meeting with the Mayor, the **Committee to Open the Wilson Ave. Pool** met to begin to develop some ideas about how the community can help operate the Pool, and assist in raising money to pay for operating costs. Some of the ideas include working with other local groups, like the hospitals, the public schools, the senior citizens centers, and the Red Cross to offer classes and programs at the Pool.

"We have a lot of work to do," said Barbara Kunz from the Committee. "But we intend to go back to the Mayor with a good proposal."

Committee members plan to stay active with the ***Coalition to Improve Newark Recreation***. "It's important the residents from different neighborhoods talk to each other," said Jon Dolberg. "We have many of the same problems. If we work together we have a good chance of getting real answers to the problems with recreation in Newark."





*Speakers at the **Super Fund Fraud** program (left to right): Janet Hathaway from **Public Citizen**2, Dave Miller from **Difference in '84**, Janice Monson from **Hamilton Park Neighborhood Association**, Jon Dolberg from the **Ironbound Ecumenical Association**, and Madelyn Hoffman from **GREO**.*

Super Fund Fraud

"I live in Jersey City, near the PJP landfill which has been burning for years. Public officials don't know what chemicals are burning, so the Fire Department is afraid to put water on the fire to put it out. How fair is it for our children and adults to have to breathe the polluted smoke and ash from this fire constantly?"

"We're number 85 on the Super Fund list, but they won't even tell us when they will clean it up. The only thing these big companies care about is making money. They don't care about how many people will get sick or die because of what they do."

Janice Monson is a teacher and the mother of 4 children. She is active in the Hamilton Park Neighborhood Association in Jersey City, and in ***GREO, Grass Roots Environmental Organization***, a statewide group fighting pollution caused by toxic chemicals.

Like many people in the Ironbound, Ms. Monson is angry that toxic chemicals are not being cleaned up and wants to know why.

Ms. Monson told her story at a special public forum called ***The Super Fund Fraud*** held Oct. 29 at St. Stephan's Church. The forum was sponsored by ***GREO***, the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste, Public Citizen** (the Ralph Nader organization) and **Difference in '84.**

Janet Hathaway from the Washington D.C. office of **Public Citizen**, said that part of the problem was the Reagan administration. Although there is $1.6 billion in the federal Super Fund, toxic wastes are not being cleaned up. In the last 4 years, no site anywhere in the United States has been completely cleaned up. Only 6 sites out of 546 have received any money for partial clean ups. **Public Citizen** is trying to get Congress to pass an increase in the Super Fund money, and a victim's compensation bill.

While the federal government is not doing the job of cleaning up toxic wastes, neither is the State government. "In New Jersey, 2 out of 3 people have said in recent polls that toxic waste is their most important issue, and 9 out of 10 have demanded that these toxic wastes be cleaned up," said Madelyn Hoffman from ***GREO***. "N.J. State officials have the money to do the clean up, but they aren't doing it."

The State has over $20 million in its Spill Fund now, which is raised by a special tax on the chemical companies. They also have over $100 million in a Bond Act, which was passed in 1981 by New Jersey voters. Not one penny of the Bond Act has been spent to clean up toxic wastes. The Bond Act money can't be used until the Spill Fund money is used up.

"The State is playing games. Instead of using the Spill Fund money to clean up the toxic wastes now, they are trying to get the sites put on the federal Super Fund list, and then **nothing** gets done," said Madelyn Hoffman. "Attorney General Kimmelman, who is appointed by Governor Kean, says that if a toxic waste site is put on the Super Fund list, the State can't spend any of its money. But the courts, including the N.J. Supreme Court, have said there is no reason the state can't spend its money. It's just an excuse for doing nothing."

"The State could be spending its money for clean up right now," said Ms. Hoffman. "They could be getting the dangerous chemicals out of our neighborhoods now, and then suing the companies for ***three times the cost of the clean up.*** That way the clean up fund would keep getting bigger."

Jon Dolberg, speaking for the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste**, mentioned the Thomas St. warehouse and the dioxin in the Island section as two of the places where the State **should** be doing clean ups. "In this neighborhood, we have an awful lot to fight for. We are fighting for our children. We are fighting for the investments we have made in our homes over the years. And if it were not for the way we have organized and fought in the past, things would be much worse. We are taking a stand."

"So what can **we** do to get these toxic wastes cleaned up?" asked one person.

"We have to continue to do what we have been doing - get organized and make our voices heard," Ms. Hoffman said. ***GREO*** has organized a petition drive to demand the resignation of DEP Commissioner Hughey and other officials who are responsible for the failure to clean up toxic wastes. Close to 10,000 signatures have been gathered so far. One public official, Paul Arbesman, has resigned so far. 50 organizations from neighborhoods all around New Jersey attended a hearing ***GREO*** held last April about the failure to clean up toxic wastes.

"We have to work with other people around the state to force our public officials to ***do their job!***" Ms. Hoffman said.

Church Becomes A Sanctuary For Refugees

by Father Herny Atkins, Jr.

On May 6, 1984, the good people of St. Michael's Chapel, the Episcopal Campus Ministry Center at Rutgers University, made the decision to become a Public Sanctuary for refugees from El Salvador and Guatemala. In September 1984, St. Michael's Chapel will openly receive such refugees into the care of the church.

St. Michael's, by engaging in this action, is reclaiming an ancient Jewish and Christian tradition. In the Judeo-Christian tradition, **sanctuary** is both a place where a community of faith gathers for worship and a place of refuge and protection. In the sanctuary a law higher than that of government or commerce is recognized. In the Book of Exodus sanctuaries were places where persons guilty of certain crimes were given protection from avengers. The 'Book of Numbers' speaks of "cities of refuge" which served the humane purpose of preventing acts of vengence. This same tradition was recognized both in Roman Law and in Medieval Canon Law. English Common Law also provided for Sanctuaries that could be places of refuge for accused criminals in order to provide a due process for determining guilt or to enable the accused to leave the country in safety. Every church had the possibility of becoming a sanctuary.

The history of the United States is in part a history of people seeking sanctuary from various forms of oppression. In the 17th Century, the New Haven colony gave sanctuary to two men from England who had signed the death warrant of Charles I and were being sought by agents of Charles II. In the 1850's, Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Law. Suspected runaway slaves could be arrested on request, or on sight, without a warrant, and turned over to a claimant. Those who stood against slavery resisted this legal action. Bold defiance of the law, especially by church people, took place in such places as Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, as anti-slavery societies were formed, public forums held, petitions circulated and "underground railroads" were formed. Congregations throughout the country broke the law and functioned as centers of resistance against the oppressiveness of the established order of racism and slavery, risking prosecution by federal authorities.

In the late 1960's, the concept of sanctuary was again reclaimed by many congregations who opened their doors to draft resisters, AWOL servicemen and conscientious objectors during the Viet Nam war. These recent sanctuaries dramatized the immorality of the United States intervention in Viet Nam and the significance of religious centers as places where resistance to the war was proclaimed as the faithful action of the people of faith.

There have also been times of failure. Times when sanctuary **should have** been called for and it was not. The experience that the Jewish people went through in Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria before and after the Holocaust was one such terrible time. Defenseless, innocent people were kept away from our shores to die at sea or in Nazi concentration camps. Sanctuary should have been provided for those brothers and sisters but it was not. It was a time of moral failure.

St. Michael's Chapel, in reclaiming this ancient and sacred tradition, is placing itself with over 120 congregations in this



country who are saying that we need to have compassion toward the peoples of Central America and seek justice and peace with these people. We cannot, as people of faith, allow the present policies of our government towards the people of El Salvador and Guatemala to continue.

Life in El Salvador

The reality of El Salvador today is a reality of death. In this small country, approximately the size of Massachusetts, with a population of about 5.5 million people, a country considered by many in the United States as a showcase of what U.S. capital could do in Central America in the 1960's, the reality experienced by the people is one of poverty and genocide. Eight percent of the population receives 50% of the national income; 90% of the population has an annual income of $100; 50% is unemployed; at least 25% of all children die before the age of five from hunger related diseases; on any given day three quarters of all Salvadorean children do not get enough to eat; and 40% of the peasant families have no access to land of any kind.

Since 1980, over 43,000 civilians have been killed by the Salvadorean army or right wing death squads. In addition, there are now over 500,000 displaced people in El Salvador and another 500,000 who have fled across borders into other Central American countries or to the United States. In the refugee camps in Central America, the people fear harassment, death, kidnapping, and deportation. The United States regularly sends fleeing Salvadoreans back to their country - in many cases to certain death.

At one point last year we were deporting about 800 Salvadoreans a month. Conservative etimates are that at least 30% of those deported were killed when they arrived in El Salvador. In Guatemala, at one point in 1983, church officials were reporting the killing of as many as 800 native people a month by the army of Guatemala. The Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference has estimated that as many as one million Guatemalans have been made refugees by the repression and warfare in that country.

Salvadorean and Guatemalan refugees meet the requirements of the Refugee Act of 1980, a law signed by the United States which allows people fleeing political persecution to enter the U.S. However, the State Department and the INS (Immigration & Naturalization Service) refuse to grant refugee status to them. According to the State Department and the INS, the reason for the influx of Salvadorean and Guatemalan refugees is to seek employment. Thus they are classified as 'illegal aliens' and viewed as economic refugees.

According to Section 247(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, "any person...who...willfully or knowingly conceals, harbors, or shields from detection, or attempts to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection, in any place, including any building or means of transportation...any alien...not duly admitted by an immigration officer...shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $2,000 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years, or both, for each alien in respect to whom any violation of this subsection occurs; provided, however, that for the purposes of this section, employment (including the usual and normal practices incident to employment) shall not be deemed to constitute harboring." To give a cup of water to a Salvadorean or Guatemalan refugee, the Reagan administration is saying, is against the law. However, to hire a Salvadorean or Guatemalan to be a bus boy in your hotel is not against the law. When I remember that God is just, I tremble for this country.

On May 15, 1984, I wrote to Attorney General William Smith informing him of the decision of St. Michael's Chapel. I told him that we knew that in his judgement we were breaking the law. Any of us can now be arrested at any moment. However, I also told him that in our view the government is in violation of the 1980 Refugee Act and International Law, which President Reagan believes he is above, by continuing to arrest, detain, and forcibly return refugees to the terror, persecution and murder in El Salvador and Guatemala.

I have lived and worked in a refugee camp for Salvadoreans in La Virtud, Honduras. I remember telling a mother whose eighteen year old daughter was raped by 14 Salvadorean soldiers, then beaten to death while gas was poured over the woman's body and the mother forced to set the body on fire, that I would stand with her when I returned to the United States. Public sanctuary is one way of doing that.

4th Anniversary

MEMORIAL SERVICE

in honor of the slain North American Church women
Ita Ford, Maura Clare, Dorothy Kazel, & Jean Donovan

Dec. 4, 8:00 - 10:00 P.M.

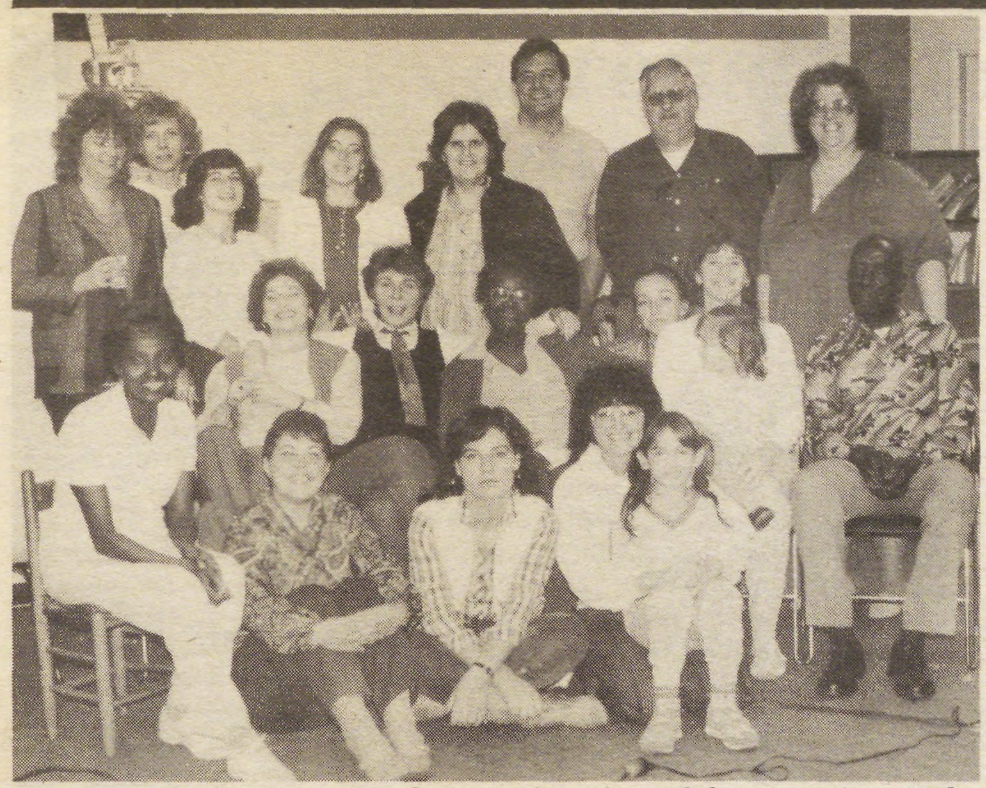
First Presbyterian Church & Trinity Church

111 Irvington Ave., South Orange (corner So. Orange Ave.)

with:

Father Henry Atkins from St. Michael's Chapel
William Ford brother of Sister Ita Ford
Rev. William Sloane Coffin, Riverside Church, NYC

Sponsored by:
North Jersey InterReligious Task Force on El Salvador & Central America
Commission on Justice and Peace of the Archdiocese of Newark
Peacemaking Committee of the Presbytery of Newark



*Ironbound Community Corporation is celebrating its 15th Anniversary. The Corporation runs a variety of programs, including a health screening program, a daycare center, an adult education program, an elementary school, and programs for senior citizens. The corporation also publishes **Ironbound Voices** and does community organizing at its office at 95 Fleming Ave. Shown above are some of the members of the staff at a recent get together.*



Ironbound Community Corporation recently participated in a Food Drive, collecting food for those in need. The food will be given to the Food Pantry at the Trinity Reformed Church on Hawkins St. Shown above: Isabel Pascual, Director of the ICC Adult Education Program, and Maria Durkin, Parent Coordinator at the Ironbound Childrens' Center.

Salvadorean Refugees Tell Their Story

On Sunday, Nov. 11, a special program about El Salvador was presented by the ***Oscar Romero Salvadorean Refugee Committee*** of Newark at St. Augustin's Church. One speaker summarized the situation of the El Salvadoreans who have left their country to come to the United States, and those who are refugees in other countries:

"I left my country because the death squads made it impossible to live in peace. You never knew when they would come to kidnap or kill you or your family in the middle of the night."

(The right wing death squads in El Salvador have murdered thousands of Salvadoreans and others, including 4 American Church women who were working with the poor. The death squads have been tied directly to the El Salvadorean government armed forces).

"I was a student in El Salvador. I left 5 years ago to come to the United States. I and many others had to leave our families and our homes."

"The other great threat was the bombing by the government forces. In 1983 there were 127 bombings. From January to August of this year there were 167 bombings, using planes and bombs supplied by the United States. They are using napalm bombs which can destroy areas as big as a football stadium. The chemicals pollute the earth so that everything growing there is killed and the land cannot be used again. The rivers are poisoned, and all the animals and people in the area are killed. The government is also using fragmentation bombs to destroy houses, churches, whole towns, and of course, all the people in those towns."

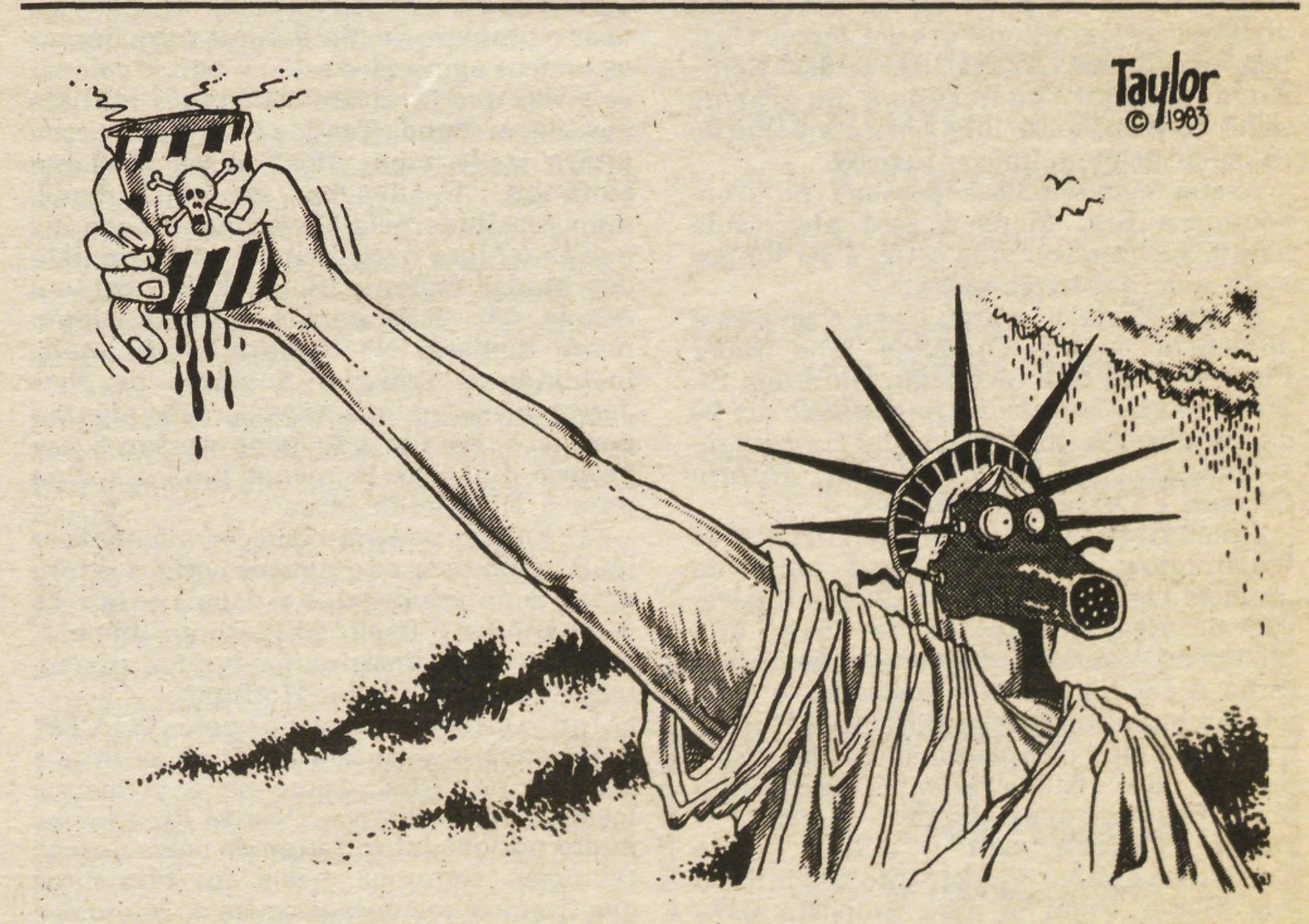
"In 1981, 700 peasants were massacred by government troops when they wre fleeing the country, trying to cross a river. These people were unarmed. There were many children and old people. With this sad history you can say that the whole of El Salvador is red with blood."

The speakers aid that Salvadorean refugees who have come to the United States are in danger of being deported, sent back to their country. "We came here because we could not survive the war. We consider ourselves political refugees. But the United States does not want to admit that there is a war going on, so they say we are 'economic' refugees. They want to send us back to El Salvador, where we will be killed by government forces or death squads."

At the same time that the United States is refusing to allow Salvadorean refugees to remain in this country, they are encouraging refugees from Cuba and Vietnam and assisting these refugees by helping them get housing and jobs.

The speaker told the story of one Salvadorean from Newark who has recently been arrested by the immigration department and is in danger of being deported. This young man was a soldier in the Salvadorean government who deserted because of the horrors and injustices he witnessed. He was recruited as a soldier when he was 16 years old. He deserted from the army after he saw entire villages being burned, and no one left alive, young children and old people being murdered by the government army. "This man was probably a target for immigration officials because he has been speaking out publically about the Salvadorean government troops and the murders they are committing. Clearly if this man is deported, he will be killed when he arrives back in El Salvador," said a member of the Oscar Romero Committee. The group took up a collection to help pay the bail for the young Salvadorean.

The **Oscar Romero Committee** is named after Archbishop Oscar Romero who was an outspoken critic of the government in El Salvador. Archbishop Romero was shot by army troops while saying Mass.





Ironbound Community Corporation *celebra o seu 15th Aniversário este ano. A Corporação e responsável por uma série de programas entre os quais uma cresce, uma escola elementar, um programa para idosos, aulas de Inglês para adultos e uma carrinha ambulante onde se fazem examenes de saúde gratuitos. A Corporação faz também organizações várias para a comunidade nos seus escritórios no 95 da Fleming Ave. Publica ainda o* ***Ironbound Voices.*** *Em cima estão alguns membros da Corporação numa recente reunião.*



Ironbound Community Corporation *participou recentemente numa colecta de comida para os mais necessitados. A comida será dada para a "Despensa" da Trinity Reformed Church na Hawkins St. Em cima: Isabel Pascual, directora do Programa de Educação Para Adultos, e Maria Durkin, coordenadora dos pais das crianças do centro infantil.*

Fraude nos Fundos Governamentais

"Eu vivo em Jersey City, perto da lixeira do P.J.P. a qual tem estado a arder por várias semanas. Os funcionários publicos não sabem quais os químicos estão a queimar, por isso os bombeiros tem medo de pôr agua no fogo para o apagar."

"É justo as nossas crianças e mesmo para os adultos terem que respirar o fumo poluido e cheio de cinzas deste fogo a arder constantemente?"

"Somos o n 85 na lista dos 'Super Fund', mas eles nem sequer nos dizem quando vão limpar isto. A unica coisa que as grandes companhias se preocupam é dinheiro. Eles não se preocupam em quantas pessoas vão ficar doentes ou mesmo morrer por causa das coisas que eles fazem."

Janice Monson é professora e mãe de 4 crianças. Ela faz parte da associação dos vizinhos de Hamilton Park em Jersey City, bem como do ***GREO***, da Grass Roots Environmental Organization, um grupo a nivel do estado que luta contra a poluição causada pelos químicos tóxicos.

Assim como muitas pessoas no Ironbound, a Sra. Monson está aborrecida porque os quimicos não estão a ser limpos e ela quer saber porquê.

A Sra. Monson contou o seu caso numa audiência publico chamada 'The Super Fund Fraud', que teve lugar no igreja St. Stephan's do Ironbound no passado dia 20 de Outubro. A conferência foi da responsabilidade da ***GREO, ICATW, Public Citizen*** e ***Difference in '84.***

Janet Hathaway do ***Public Citizen*** de Washington, D.C., disse que parte do problema era consequência da administração de Reagan. Apesar de haver $1.6 biliões nos fundos federais os tóxicos não estão a ser limpos. Nos passados 4 anos não há lugar nenhum nos Estados Unidos que tenha sido completamente limpo. Só 6 lugares dos 546 existentes receberam dinheiro para uma limpeza parcial. O ***Public Citizen*** está a tentar que o Congresso aprove um aumento do dinheiro dos 'Super Fund' e uma proposta para compensar as victimas.

Entretanto nem o governo federal nem o estatal estão a cumprir com as limpezas dos tóxicos.

"Em New Jersey, 2 entre 3 pessoas disseram, num recente inquérito que os tóxicos era o assunto mais importante com que se debatiam. 9 entre 10 dessas pessoas exigiram a imediata remoção desses tóxicos," disse Madelyn Hoffman da ***GREO***. "Os funcionários do estado de New Jersey tem o dinheiro para fazer o trabalho e eles não o estão a fazer."

O estado tem mais de $20 milhões no 'Spill Fund'. Os quais provém dumas taxas especiais aplicadas às companhias quimicas. Tem também mais de $100 milhões no 'Bond Act' o qual foi aprovado em 1981 pelos votantes de New Jersey. Nem 1 centavo apenas foi ainda gasto para limpar os tóxicos. Pois o dinheiro do 'Bond Act' não pode ser usado até que o dinheiro dos 'Spill Fund' seja completamente gasto.

"O estado anda a brincar. Em vez de usar o dinheiro do 'Spill Fund' para limpar os toxicos agora eles estão a tentar colocar os sitios que precisam ser limpos na lista dos 'Super Fund' (fundos federais) e nessa altura nada será feito," disse Madelyn Hoffman. "O advogado general Kimmelman escolhido pelo Governador Kean diz que se o lugar a ser limpo é pôsto na lista dos fundos federais (Super Fund) então o estado não pode gastar dinheiro algum nessa limpesa. No entanto os tribunais, incluindo o Tribunal Suprema de New Jersey disseram que não há razão alguma porque o Estado não pode gastar o seu próprio dinheiro. É apenas uma desculpa para a DEP nada fazer."

"O Estado poderia começar a trabalhar já. Podiam tirar os químicos perigosos fora desta zona residencial e depois exigir às companhias o triplo do custo da limpeza. Deste modo o dinheiro dos fundos aumentaria," disse Madelyn Hoffman.

Jon Dolberg falando pelo **ICATW** mencionou o armazém da Thomas St. e o dioxino na 'Ilha', como os 2 primeiros locais a serem limpos. "Nesta área temos muito por que lutar. Lutamos pelas nossas crianças. Lutamos pelos investimentos que fizemos nas nossas casas ao longo dos anos. E se não fosse pela nossa organização e luta durante estes anos passados as coisas estariam bem piores. Nós estamos a tomar uma posição."

"Então o que temos que fazer para conseguirimos que os toxicos sejam limpos?" perguntou uma pessoa.

"Temos que continuar o que temos vindo a fazer - organizar-mo-nos e fazer ouvir as nossas vozes," disse Madelyn Hoffman. A ***GREO*** organizaou a assinatura duma petição para despedir o comissário da DEP Hughey e alguns dos funcionários, pois são eles os responsáveis pelo fallianço na limpeza dos tóxicos. Perto de 10,000 assinaturas foram já recolhidas. Um funcionário publica - Paul Arbesman - já se demitiu. 50 organizações da 'grass roots' estiveram presentes numa audiência da ***GREO*** em Abril último, a respeito da falta de limpeza dos toxicos. "Temos que trabalhar com outras pessoas de todo estado para qeu forcem os nossos funcionários publicos a fazerem os seus trabalhos," disse Madelyn Hoffman.

Precisa Ajuda Para Pagar o Aquécimento Da Casa?

Voce pode ter direito ao Programe de Assistencia de Energia do Concelho de Essex (Essex County). Para ter direito tem que ganhar cada mês **menos** que as importancias abaixo indicadas: para uma pessôa, $519; para cinco pessôas, $1243; para oito pessôas, $1786.

No 95 Fleming Ave., Newark, haverá um funcionario do Concelho as terça e quinta feiras, das 9 da manhã ate às 3:00 da tarde para fazer os requerimentos, e vêr se voce tem direito. Se tiver direito, recebera o dinheiro para ajudar a pagar o aquécimento. Os arrendatarios podem requerer. Arrendatarios que vivem em "casas do estado", projectos publicos não teem direito.

Chamem o Information Center, 344-7210. Tem que apresentar: numero do seguro social, recibo de renda, recibos de electricidade e gas, e as copias ou recibos dos cheques do trabalho ou desemprego dos ultimos 2 meses.

Intensifica-Se A Luta Contra O Incinerador!



*Alguns residentes do Ironbound que foram a uma reunião dos 'Freeholders' do Condado do Essex onde diziam **Não incinerador do lixo no Ironbound.***



*O Sr. Manuel Da Silva e June Kruszewski do **Comité do Ironbound Contra Resíduos Tóxicos** apresentam um cheque ao advogado Michael Gordon para os custos legais contra o incinerador do lixo, no jantar dançante do passado dia 27 de Outubro.*

Mais de 50 residentes do Ironbound assistiram quarta-feira, 31 de Outubro, a uma reunião efectuada no Essex County Board of Freeholders para dizer aquelas entidades ***Não ao Incinerador no Ironbound!***

Representantes de igrejas, indústrias e negócios e ainda do **Comité do Ironbound Contra Produtos Tóxicos** usaram da palavra para protestar contra a construção dum incinerador no Ironbound.

"Este incinerador não reune qualquer segurança - na nossa comunidade ou em qualquer comunidade do Condado do Essex," disse Lee Gaglioti. "Deve haver outra alternativa."

Madelyn Hoffman, da organização ***SMOKE***, falou sobre os perigos do incinerador, e as alternativas que existem, tais como reciclagem. Acrescentou que recentemente o Condado de Mercer decidiu não construir um incinerador e sublinhou: "Se eles rejeitaram tal construção, também nós a devemos rejeitar." Diria também que o incinerador não virá resolver todos os problemas de lixo e que as lixeiras continuarão abertas.

"Toda a minha vida vivi no Ironbound," disse Vincent Galluci. "Temos a Passaic Valley Sewage Commission que lança toda a espécie de químicos para o ar. Temos o aeroporto que nos dá barulho dos aviões que faz tremer as nossas casas. Temos dióxino. Agora, querem dar-nos um incinerador para queimar plástico que lança para o ar uma substância que causa cancro. Queremos dizer-vos que não o queremos!"

Joe Nardone, residente do Ironbound que vive por detrás do armazém da Thomas St. disse: "Peter Shapiro fala em apenas 15 por cento de reciclagem. Porque não fala ele em 50, 75, ou 100 por cento de reciclagem? Porque não se experimenta reciclagem? Eu vivo junto a um armazém de produtos tóxicos e sei muito bem o que é poluição."

Jon Dolberg leu uma carta de oposição ao incinerador e que foi mandada a todas as Igrejas do Condado de Essex pela Associação Ecuménica do Ironbound.

Arnold Cohen, do **ICATW**, deu a cada um dos Freeholders um mapa indicando 20 locais seriamente poluídos no bairro do Ironbound.

Michael Gordon, advogado pelo **ICATW**, disse: "Poluição contendo chumbo e dióxino são já um perigo para a saúde dos residentes do Ironbound. Originalmente, construíram-se incineradores; mas eles tornaram-se um perigo e passou-se a usar as lixeiras. Agora, com as lixeiras cheias, quem de direito acha que devemos voltar ao tempo dos incineradores, mesmo sabendo que eles constituam um perigo. Isto não faz sentido."

Arthur Rosa afirmou: "Se este incinerador for construído, teremos poluição contendo chumbo mais todos os perigos que consigo traz para nós e para nossos filhos." Ele sugeriu aos Freeholders que falem com os peritos que têm vindo a trabalhar com os residentes do Ironbound.

Residentes do Ironbound manifestaram-se a favor de uma resolução apresentada pelo Freeholder Joseph Parlavecchio que estipulava que o incinerador não devia ser construído no Ironbound.

Os Freeholders prometeram que o queimador de lixos não seria construído no Ironbound até que houvesse uma série de sessões públicas e que recebam um comunicado em resposta as queixas dos residentes elaborado por um perito.

Jantar Dancante: Um Sucesso!

Entretanto mais de 250 pessoas assistivam ao jantar dançante para recolha de fundos, realizado no dia 27 de Outubro no restaurante "O Campino", no Ironbound, para arranjar dinheiro para combater contra o incinerador do lixo.

Conseguiram-se mais de $5.000 através de bilhetes vendidos.

Comerciantes, advogados, sacerdotes e religiosas, e residentes de todos os grupos étnicos, assistiram ao baile e deliciaram-se com a saborosa refeição e gosaram da boa musica.

Durante a noite foram apresentados varios troféus a pessoas que contribuiram para a luta contra o incinerador do lixo. Os Dr. Stephen Stoldt e Dr. Jim Hilbert receberam uma placa de gratificação pela sua investigação e ajuda tecnica, o qual tem sido muito valiosa para os residentes do Ironbound, e grupos de pessoas que estão lutando contra incineradores de lixo noutras partes do Estado. Jon Dolberg e a Associação Ecumenical do Iornbound foram honrados pela sua liderança em demonstrar conscientemente programas sobre o incinerador do lixo, pelas igrejas e centros comunitarios. Joe Carney recebeu um troféu pelo seu trabalho contra os lixos tóxicos, particularmente na luta para limpar os armazens da Thomas St. June Kruszewski foi honrada pelo seu trabalho duro com o **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes**. A Ironbound Community Corporation recebeu um troféu pela ajuda progressiva prestada na luta contra o lixo tóxico, e pelas suas presenças publicas contra o incinerador do lixo.

Foi apresentado um cheque aos Srs. Gordon e Gordon, a firma de advogados que vão lutar contra o incinerador do lixo.

Todos no jantar dançante deram uma contribuição valiosa na luta para parar o incinerador do lixo e para manter a vizinhança num local saudável - e ao mesmo tempo gozaram! Um agradecimento muito especial vai para estas pessoas no Comité do jantar dançante: Lee Gaglioti, Manuel Da Silva, Maria Rosa Da Costa, Arthur Rosa, Rosa Conceição, Rev. Lin Powell, Jon Dolberg, Beatrice Speziale, Joe Nardone, June Kruszewski, and Arnold Cohen.

A Luta Contra Os Resíduos Tóxicos Continua

Nossa proxima reunião:
Terça-feira
11 de Dezembro 7:30 PM
Igreja Wolff Memorial
(Wilson Ave. & Ann St.)
Comité Contra Resíduos Tóxicos no Ironbound - 589-4668

Reportagem Sobre A Nicaragua

Witness For Peace (Testemunhas Da Paz) é uma organização nacional apoiada pelas igrejas. Este verão a organização promoveu uma viagem à Nicaragua na qual participaram 200 americanos.

Um deles foi Nathalie Bailey, mãe e professora de South Orange, N.J. Nesta entrevista Nancy Zak fala com ela acêrca da viagem:

P: Onde fôste na Nicaragua e que fizeste?

R: Começamos por parar em Managua a capital. O nosso grupo tevelá um encontro com os representantes das igrejas catolicas e protestantes, com membros da embaixada americana, com membros do govern », e com simples cidadãos. Depois fomos viver em povoações situadas ao longo da fronteira da Nicaragua com as Honduras. O meu grupo ficou em Escombray, a meia milha da fronteira. Vivi lá com uma família. Participamos em vigilias de paz com o povo e rezamos com êle.

P: Falas espanhol fluentemente por isso podias comunicar fácilmente com o povo da Nicaragua. O que é que o povo diz acêrca das suas vidas antes da revolução contra a ditadura de Somoza e o que diz agora?

R: A coisas principais que eles mencionam é que são livres agora e que há mais justiça. Antes da revolução, pobresa, malnutrição, doença e analfabetismo eram problemas terriveis para a maior parte do povo. Mas o novo governo tem feito imenso. O numero de estudantes nas escolas dobrou. Há programas para adultos aprenderem a ler. O analfabetismo baixou de 57% para 6%.

O problema da habitação melhorou. Falei com algumas pessoas que disseram que nunca pensaram que fosse possivel viver em casas tão boas. 9000 casas foram construidas desde 1979, e o povo pode pagar as rendas.

O problema dos serviços médicos melhorou. O polio foi eliminado. Há clinicas para o povo que nunca existiram antes. Há mais médicos e hospitais. O indece de mortalidade infantil diminuiu. A alimentação é melhor. O governo exige que haja de comer para toda a gente por isso não se veem crianças esfomeadas como noutras partes do mundo. A Organização Mundial de Saúde recentemente reconaeceu a Nicaragua como um dos 5 países onde a saúde mais le desenvolveu.

P: Qual era a atitude do povo em relação a ti?

R: O povo da Nicaragua foi muito amável. Eles sabem que o povo dos E.U. não está com o governo de Reagan. Estão com medo que os E.U. possam invadir o seu pequeno país. Querem que mais pessoas dos E.U. visitem o seu país para que possam ver o que se passa. São um povo amante da liberdade e estão determinados a defender o seu país de qualquer invasão do exterior. Temos que admirar a sua coragem.

P: O Presidente Reagan diz que a Nicaragua é uma ditadura comunista. E verdade?

R: Não. Quando Reagan diz uma ditadura comunista toda a gente pensa que não há liberdade religiosa que o governo controla a economia que se trata mal ou se manda por toda a gente na cadeia. Mas o que eu vi é muito diferente.

O povo diz que tem agora mais liberdade de religião que dantes. A religião predominante é o catolicismo. Uma maioria absoluta de catolicos e protestantes incluindo o clero suportam o novo governo.



Alguns dos membros do governo são padres.

60% da economia é ainda privada. Sim, as coisas estão más economicamente mas o maior problema agora é que os recursos naturais do país estão a ser usados na luta com os "contras". O dinheiro que é essencial parafins está a ser usado para comprar armas. O povo tem de abandonar os empregos para ir defender as fronteiras.

O povo da Nicaragua está muito envolvido com o seu governo. O Conselho de Estado tem 52 membros que incluem grupos religiosos, todos os partidos politicos e sindicatos. Há 7 partidos politicos a concorrer às eleições. Tem-se feito uma campanha enorme para inscrever toda a gente nos cadernos eleitorais. O governo pediu ajuda a paises neutros. A Suécia por exemplo irá proceder à contagem dos votos. Espera-se que o partido Sandinista tenha muitos votos. Ao contrario do que nos dizem é um partido muito popular.

Cada povoção tem comícios onde abertamente se discutem problemas ao nivel local e nacional. O comício que eu assisti começou com uma leitura da biblia e uma discussão e o significado daquela leitura na vida diaria das pessoas.

O povo da Nicaragua diz que está a seguir o seu destino e o seu herói nacional Sandino, cujo lema é a fraternidade, a honestidade e a participação. *(Nota do editor: Sandino foi um representante popular que tentou melhorar as condições durante a ditadura de Somoza. Foi convidado para jantar no palacio e alvejado a tiro pelas costas quando saía.*

P: E acêrca da acusação de Reagan que a Nicaragua está a dar armas a S. Salvador?

R: David MacMichael que trabalhou para a CIA na Nicaragua disse publicamente que não há evidência disso. Ele dive saber o que está a dizer.

A questão mais importante para mim é o que estão os E.U. a fazer na Nicaragua. A CIA está defenitivamente envolvida lá. Pensa-se que estão ligados ao jornal "La Prensa", o qual publica histórias contra o governo. A mesma coisa aconteceu no Chile, quando os E.U. e a CIA se envolveram ali na queda do governo popular de Allende. Em face de toda a evidência quando nos encontramos com os oficiais da embaixada dos E.U. estes negaram a participação da CIA na Nicaragua.

P: Que pensas da cobertura feita nesta país pela imprensa acerca da Nicaragua:

R: Penso que o povo não pode confirmar a verdade atraves dos jornais regulares ou da TV. Mesmo pessoas que lá foram e voltaram como eu teem dificuldade em conseguir um jornal que publique as suas histórias acerca da viagem. Por exemplo, recentemente os 'contras' atacaram e destruiram uma povoação inteira e os jornais aqui não disseram mada. Se não nos relatam os ataques maiores tambem não nos vão informar do que o nosso governo faz na Nicaragua. A maior parte do que nós lemos ou ouvimos é propaganda distorcida.

P: Sentes-te descontente com o que viste na Nicaragua?

R: Senti-me inspirada pelo povo da Nciaragua e o que eles estão a fazer. O povo cá pode ajudar fazendo saber aos seus representantes políticos aquilo que pensa. O Senador Bradley tem-se oposto a qualquer ayuda aos "contras". Temos que ser activos naquilo que o nosso governo faz. Temos que fazer ouvir as nossas vozes.

GRATIS!

Exame de Pressão Arterial

Terça-Feira
18 de Dezembro
12:30 - 1:30

Ironbound Information Center
95 Fleming Ave.





*La **Corporación de la Comunidad de Ironbound** celebrá los 15 aniversario éste año. La Corporación corre diferentes clases de programas incluyendo prekinder, o bien sea un lugar donde usted pude dejar los niños todo el día, mientras trabaja o estudia. También tenemos una escuela elemental, un programa de envejecientos, clases para adultos y un equipo completo de exámenes para niños. Está Corporación también organiza acerca las problemas que confronta nuestra comunidad y tiene un periodico llamado **Ironbound Voices**. En el foto, hay algunos de los trabajadores del Corporación a un reunión recientemente.*



*La **Corporación de la Comunidad de Ironbound** recolectó recientemente fondos para colectar comidas enlatadas para personas que sean necesitadas y fué un gran éxito. Ésta comida será dada a la Iglesia Trinity Reformed, lcoalizada en la calle Hawkins St. En el foto, Isabel Pascual (al izquierda), directora del programa de educación para adultos, y la Sra. María Durkin, la coordinadora de la escuela pre-kinder.*

Super Fondo Engaño

"Yo vivo en Jersey City, cerca del relleno de tierra del P.J.P. que ha estado quemando por años. Oficiales publicos no saben que quimicas se estan quemando y el Departamento de Fuego tiene miedo de echarle agua al fuego para apagarlo."

"Sera justo para nuestros niños y adultos tener que respirar humo y cenisas contaminadas de este fuego que quema continuamente?"

"Somos numero 85 en la lista del 'Super Fund' pero ellos ni nos dicen cuando van a hacer la limpieza. Lo unico que le importa a estas compañias grandes es hacer dinero. No les importa cuantas personas se enfermen o mueran por lo que ellos hacen."

Janice Monson es una maestra y madre de 4 niños. Ella es activa en el Hamilton Park Neighborhood Association en Jersey City, y en ***GREO***, Grass Roots Environmental Organization, un grupo de anchoestado peleando contaminaciones causadas por quimicas toxicas.

Como mucha gente en el Ironbound, Ms. Monson tiene coraje que quimicas toxicas no estan siendo limpiadas y quiere saber porque.

Ms. Monson dijo su historia en un tribunal especial llamado 'El Super Fondo Engaño (Super Fund Fraud) hecho Oct. 29 en St. Stephan's Church en el Ironbound. El tribunal fue respaldado por ***GREO, el Comite del Ironbound en contra de Desperdicios Tóxicos, Public Citizen*** (la organización de Ralph Nader) y ***Diference en '84.***

Janet Hathaway de la oficina de ***Ciudadaño Publico*** en Washington D.C. dijo que parte del problema era la administración de Reagan. Aunque hay un fondo de $1.6 billones en el 'Super Fondo', desperdicios quimicos no estan siendo limpiados.

En los ultimos 4 años, ningun sitio en los Estados Unidos ha sido completamente limpiado. Solamente 6 de 546 sitios han recibido dinero para limpiezas parciales. ***Public Citizen*** esta tratando que el Congresso pase un aumento en el dinero de el Super Fondo y un documento de compensación de victimas.

Mientras que el govierno federal no esta haciendo el trabajo de limpiar desperdicios tóxicos, tampoco el govierno de Estado.

"En New Jersey, 2 de 3 personas han dicho en reciente encuesta que desperdicios tóxicos son su mayor preocupación, y 9 de 10 han demandado que estos desperdicios tóxicos sean limpiados," dijo Madelyn Hoffman de ***GREO***. "Los oficiales del estado de N.J. tienen el dinero para hacer la limpieaza, pero no la estan haciendo."

El estado tiene sobre $20 millones en su fondo ('Spill Fund') ahora, que se consigue con un impuesto especial a las compañias de quimicas. Tambien tienen sobre $100 millones en un 'Bond Act' que fue pasado en 1981 por los votantes de N.J. Ni un centavo del 'Bond Act' ha sido usado para limpiar desperdicios tóxicos.

"El Estado esta jugando juegos. En vez de usar el dinero del 'Spill Fund' para limpiar el desperdicio quimico ahora, estan tratando de poner los lugares en la lista del Super Fondo federal y entonces **nada** sera hecho," dijo Madelyn Hoffman. "El abogado general Kimmelman, quien es puesto por el governador Kean, dice que si el sitio de desperdicios tóxicos es puesto en lista federal, el Estado no puede usar ninguno de su dinero. Pero las cortes, incluyendo la corte suprema de N.J., dijeron que no hay razon por la cual el estado no puede usar su dinero. Es solo una excusa del DEP para no hacer nada."

"El Estado puede ahora mismo estar usando su dinero para limpieza," dijo Ms. Hoffman. "Ellos pueden estar sacando las quimicas peligrosas fuera de nuestros barrios ahora, y despues demandar las compañias pos 3 veces el costo de la limpieza. Asi el fondo de la limpieza seguiria engran deciendo."

"Jon Dolberg, hablando por el **ICATW**, menciono el almacen de Thomas St. y el dioxin en la sección de Isla como 2 sitios donde el estado deve de estar limpiando - no aguantando. "En este barrio tenemos muchisimo porque pelear. Estamos peleando por nuestros niños. Estamos peleando por nuestra inversion en nuestros hogares durante años. Y si no fuese por la manera que nos hemos organizado y peleado sobre los años, las cosas fueran mucho peor."

"Que podemos hacer para hacer que estos desperdicios toxicos sean limpiados? pregunto una persona.

"Tenemos que continuar haciendo lo que estamos haciendo. Organizarnos y hacer nuestras voces oirse," dijo Madelyn Hoffman. ***GREO*** ha organizado una petición para demandar la resignación de el Comisionado del dEP Hughey y otros oficiales que son responsables por el fracaso de la limpieza de los desperdicios tóxicos. Cerca de 10,000 signaturas han sido ya tenidas hasta ahora. Un oficial publico - Paul Arbesman - ha resignado hasta ahora. 50 organizaciones atendieron el reunion que ***GREO*** tuvo Abril acerca de la falta de limpieza de desperdicios tóxicos.

"Tenemos que trabajar con otras personas en el estado para forzar a nuestros oficiales publicos a que hagan su trabajo," dijo Madelyn Hoffman.

Necesita Ayuda Para Pagar Su Calefacción?

Usted puede ser elegible para el programa de **Assistencia de Energia** por el Condado Essex.

Para ser elegible sus ingreso mensual no deve de ser mas de los siguientes figuras; para 1 persona, $519; para 5 personas, $1243; para 8 personas, $1786.

Un trabajador del programa estará los martes y jueves de 9:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M. a 95 Fleming Ave. Usted puede solicitar si esta un inquilino, pero si usted vive en un edificio que reciba subsidio del governo o en caserio publico no sera elegible.

Para mas información favor de llamar al siguiente telefono: 344-7210. Le diremos que documentos necesita traer con usted.

Reporte Desde Nicaragua

*"Witness for Peace" es una organización nacional patrocinada por iglesios. Este verano **Witness for Peace** organizaron un viaje a Nicaragua de casi 200 personas de los Estados Unidos.*

Uno de los que fué es Nathalie Bailey, quien es una madre y maestra de South Orange, N.J. En la siguiente entrevista Nancy Zak habla con ella acerca de su viaje:

P:¿En que partes de Nicaragua estuvo y que fué lo que usted hizo?
R: Primero fuimos a la capital que es Managua. Nuestro grupo se reunió con lideres católicos y protestantes y con miembros de la Embajada de Estados Unidos, del gobierno Nicaraguense y con simples ciudadanos. Despues fuimos a vivir por varias dias en pueblos fronterizos de Nicaragua y Honduras. Mi grupo estuvo en Escombray, cerca de 1/2 milla de la frontera. Yo viví en la casa de una de las familias de allí. Tuvimos vigilias de paz con los pobladores de allí y tambien oramos por la paz.

P:¿Yo entiendo que usted habla muy buen Español y que no tuvo problemas al hablar con los Nicaraguenses. Digame que dice la gente de sus vidas antes de la revolución y cual es la diferencia ahora?
R: Lo principal que ellos dicen es que ahora ya son libres y que los cosas son más justas. Antes de la revolución lo pobreza, desnutrición, enfermedades y analfabetismo eran un terrible problema para la gente. Pero el nuevo gobierno há alcanzado grandes metas. La población estudiantil ahora es el doble. Hay programas para adultos para aprender a leer. El analfabetismo es hoy solo del 6% y antes fué del 57%.

La vivienda ha mejorado. Yo hablé con gentes que dijeron que nunca imaginaron que tendrían casas tan lindas. 9000 casas han sido construido desde 1979, y la gente alcanza a pagar la baja renta.

La salud es mejor. La poliomielitis ha sido erradicada. Hay clínicas de salud para la gente que no tuvo cuidado médico antes. Hay mas hospitales y más doctores. La mortalidad infantil ha disminuido. La alimentación es mejor. El gobierno se asegura que todo mundo tenga para comer, así que no se ven niños muriendose de hambre así como en otros paises subdesarrollados. La Organización Mundial de la Salud recientemente honoró a Nicaragua como una de los 5 naciones que ha mejorado sus condiciones de salud.

P: ¿Cual fué la actitud de la gente hacia usted?
R: Los Nicaraguenses son muy amistosos. Ellos saben que lo gente de los Estados Unidos no es la misma que el gobierno de Ronald Reagan. Ellos temen una invasión por parte de E.U. Ellos desean que la gente de Norte America los visite y se den cuenta de la verdad. Son gente amantes de la libertad y están decididos a defender a su país a cualquier precio, en contra de una invasión. Hay que ádmirar su valentía.

P: ¿El Presidente Reagan dice que Nicaragua es Comunista. Es verdad eso?
R: No. Cuando Reagan habla de comunismo, toda la gente piensa que no hay libertad de religión, que el gobierno controla la economia, y que la gente es maltratada y encarcelada. Pero lo que yo ví es todo lo contrario.

La gente me dijo que ahora ellos tienen más libertad de religión que antes. El país es predominantemente católico. La mayoría de católicos y protestantes incluyendo



sus representantes apoyan al nuevo govierno. Muchos de los miembros del gabinete son sacerdotes.

60% de la economía está todavia en manos privadas. Economicamente las cosas estan duras, pero el problema mas grande es que todos los recursos del pais tienen que ser usados para defenderse en contra de los "contras". El dinero que se necesita para otras cosas tiene que ser usado para comprar armas y municiones. La gente ha tenido que dejar sus trabajos e ir a defender las fronteras.

Los Nicaraguenses tienen mucho participación en su gobierno. El Concejo de Estado tiene 52 miembros, incluyendo grupos de la iglesia, de los partidos politicos, y sindicatos. Los elecciones están planificadas para noviembre. Existen 7 partidos políticos aspirantes para la elección. Ha habido una masiva registración de votantes. El gobierno ha pedido ayuda a naciones nuetrales como Suiza para que manejen el conteo de los votos. El partido Sandinista se espera que obtenga buenos resultados. Lo contrario que a nosotros aqui nos han dicho, ya que ellos son los mas populares.

Cada pueblo tiene reuniones periódicos con sus habitantes para discutir aspectos locales. Una reunión en la que yo estuve comenzó con una lectura biblica y siguió con una discusión acerca de su significado en la vida diaria de los Nicaraguenses.

Los Nicaraguenses dicen que ellos siguen su propio camino y que siguen a su heroe Sandino, él cual sus creencias fueron de hermandad, honestidad y participación. *(Nota del editor: Sandino fué un lider muy popular que trató de mejorar las condiciones durante la dictadura de Somoza. El fué invitado al palacio presidencial a una cena y entonces fue asesinado por la espalda cuando se iba).*

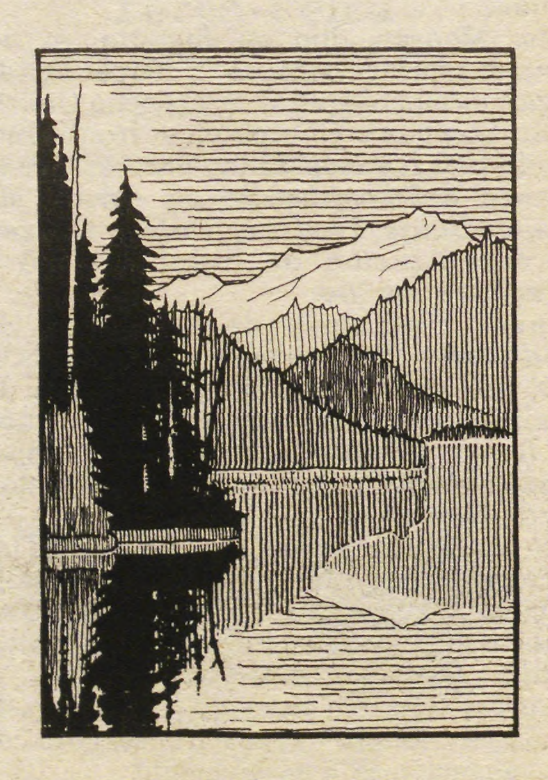
P: ¿Que hay de cierto en lo que el Presidente Reagan dice que Nicaragua está enviando armas a El Salvador?
R: David MacMichael, quien trabajó para la CIA en Nicaragua, dijo publicamente que no hay ninguna evidencia de dicha afirmación. El lo sabe.

La pregunta más importante para mí es que está los Estados Unidos haciendo en Nicaragua. La CIA está definitivamente envuelta alli. Hay conexiones con el periódico La Prensa el cual publica artículos en contra del gobierno Nicaraguense. Esto es lo que pasó en Chile cuando los Estados Unidos y la CIA fueron complices en el derrocamiento del popular gobierno de Allende. A pesar de toda la evidencia cuando nos reunímos con gente de nuestra enbajada, ellos negaron que la CIA estaba trabajando en Nicaragua.

P: ¿Que piensa acerca de los informaciones de la prensa en este país acerca de Nicaragua?
R: Yo no creo que a la gente le estén diciendo la verdad en los periódicos y la televisión. Aún la gente que ha ido a Nicaragua así como yó, tiene problemas para escribir la verdad en nuestros periódicos. Yo creo que las noticias de los periódicos están influenciadas por Reagan y su política en contra de Nicaragua. Nosotros realmente no sabemos lo que está pasando allí. Por ejemplo, recientemente los "contras" atacaron y destruyeron un pueblo completo, y esto no fué reportado aquí. Si nosotros no sabemos de estos ataques, tampoco sabemos acerca de los efectos de la politica de nuestro pais en Nicaragua. Mucho de lo que oímos y leemos es distorsionado.

P: ¿Se siente usted decepcionada por lo que usted vió en Nicaragua?
R: Yo fuí inspirada por el pueblo de Nicaragua y por lo que ellos están haciendo. La gente aquí puede ayudar informando a nuestros oficiales gobernantes acerca de lo que pensamos. El senador Bradley se ha opuesto a toda ayuda hacia los "contras." Tenemos que estar pendientes acerca de lo que nuestro gobierno hace y alzar nuestras voces.

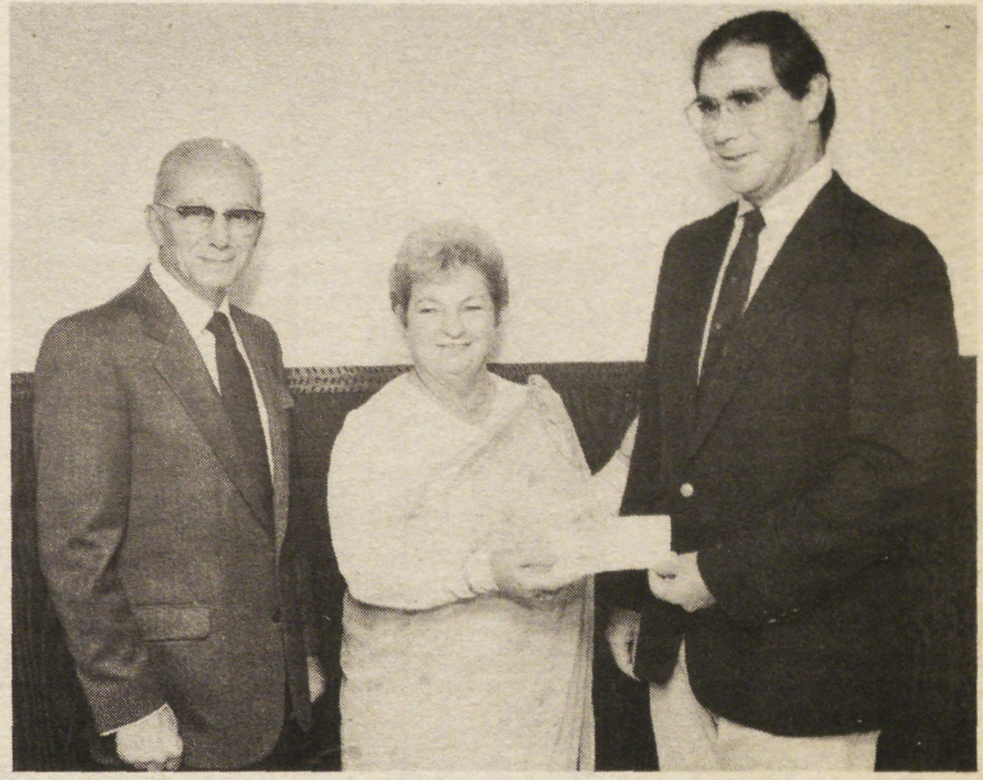
Examenes de la Presion de Sangre
Martes
18 de Diciembre
12:30 - 1:30
Centro de Información de Ironbound
95 Fleming Ave.
GRATIS!



La Lucha En Contra De El Incinerador De Basura



Algunos de los visitantes se reunieron en la junta del Condado del Essex en la cual se dijo: ***No incinerador de basura en la comunidad del Ironbound!***



El señor Manuel Da Silva y el señora June Kruszewski de el Comite en Contra de los Desperdicios Tóxicos presentando un cheque al abogado Michael Gordon por la lucha legal en contra el incinerador de basura.

Mas de 50 residentes de Ironbound asistieron a la reunión del Essex County Board of Freeholders en Oct. 31, para decirle a los oficiales publicos ***No incinerador de basura en Ironbound!***

Miembros de grupos de la iglesia, negociantes y los miembros del **Comite en Contra de los Desperdicios Tóxicos** hablaron en contra del plan para poner los incineradores de basura aqui.

"Estos incineradores no seran seguros en nuestra comunidad o en ninguna otra comunidad de Essex County," dijo Lee Gagliot. "Tendra que haber alguna otra manera."

Madelyn Hoffman de organización ***SMOKE*** hablo acerca del peligro de incineradores y las alternatives las cuales existen. Ella explico que en Mercer County recientemente decidieron no construir un incinerador de basura y dijo, "Si ellos pudieron negarsen a un incinerador de basura tambien usted." La señora Hoffman dice que los incineradores no son la solución de los lugares donde se pone la basura, porque notoda la basura puede ser quemada. Casi mitad tiene que ser puesta en los basureros.

"Yo he sido un residente de Ironbound toda mi vida," dijo Vincent Galluci. "Nosotros tenemos el Passaic Valley Sewage Commission, la cual emite quimicos para el airque respiramos. Tenemos el aereopuerto con el ruido de sus aviones, las cuales pueden hacer dano a la fundación de nuestras casas. Tenemos el dioxin. Ahora ellos quieren darnos un incinerador. El incinerador quema plasticos los cuales ponen en el aire ceniza causadora de cancer. Nosotros estamos diciendoles que no queremos eso!"

Joe Nardone, un residente de Ironbound que vive detras de un deposito en Thomas St. dice, "Peter Shapiro esta hablando unicamente del 15% del re-uso (recycling), porque el no habla del 50%, 75% o del 100% del re-uso? Porque es que no se tratata de experimentar el re-uso? Yo vivo detras de un deposito llenos de quimicos toxicos yo se lo que es la contaminación."

Jon Dolberg, leyo una carta de oposición del incinerador la cual fue enviada para todas las iglesias del Condado de Essex por la Asociación Ecumenica de Ironbound.

Arnold Cohen del **ICATW** dio cada uno de los Consejales un mapa mostrando cerca de 20 localidades con problemas serios contaminación tóxica que ya existen en la area de Ironbound.

Michael Gordon, abogado de la **ICATW** dijo, "La contaminación de plomo y de dioxin presentan un peligro para la salud de los residentes de Ironbound. Originalmente incineradores eran usados para quemar basura pero la gente construyo sitios de basura o sea basureros porque los incineradores eran demasiado peligrosos. Ahora que los basureros son bien conocidos los oficiales han propuesto volver otra vez con los incineradores. Eso no tiene sentido."

Arthur Rosa dijo, "Si estos incineradores son construidos iremos a tener contaminación de plomo, con todos los problemas de salud que pueden causar a nuestros niños, no de pedazos de pintura, mas del aire emitido por los incineradores. Estamos pidiendole a los Consejales que se reunian con scientificos que han venido trabajando con los residentes del vecindario."

Los residentes de Ironbound hablaron a favor de la resolución introducida por el Consejal Joseph Parlavecchio, la cual dice que el incinerador de basura no debia de ser construido en Ironbound. Los Consejales prometieron que los el incinerador de basura no seria construido en Ironbound, hasta no haber una audiencia publica y hasta que no reciban el reporter de los expertos.

Banquete y Baile: Un Buen Éxito!

Mientras tanto, mas de 250 residentes asistieron a un banquete/baile que se celebró en Octubre 27 en el restaurante O'Campino en Ironbound para recoger dinero para la pelea contra el quemador de basura.

Mas de $5000 fueron recogidos de la venta de taquillas y libro de anuncios.

Gente de negocio, abogados, clero y residentes de todos los grupos étnicos atendieron el baile y disfrutaron la comida deliciosa, la buena música y el baile.

Durante la tarde, premios especiales fueron presentados a gente que han hecho importantes contribuciones para la pelea contra el quemador de basura. Dr. Stephen Stoldt y Dr. Jim Hilbert recibieron un premio por su investigación y consejo técnico el cual ha sido de gran ayuda para residentes de Ironbound y grupos de personas que han peleado por el quemador de basura en otras partes del estado. Jon Dolberg y la Asociación Ecuménica de Ironbound fueron honrados por su dotes en desarrollar consiencia sobre el quemador de basura emitido por las iglesias del vecindario y la comunidad por completo. Joe Carney recibió un premio por su trabajo contra desperdicios tóxicos, particularmente en la lucha para limpiar el almacén de la calle Thomas. June Kruszewski fué premiada por su buen trabajo con el Comité Contra Desperdicios Tóxicos. La Corporación de la Comunidad de Ironbound recibió un premio por el apoyo que ellos proporcionan por la pelea contra desperdicios tóxicos y para su público que está contra el quemador de basura.

Un cheque fué presentado a Gordon y Gordon por la pelea contra el quemador de basura.

Cada uno en el Banquete/Baile estaba haciendo contribuciones de buen valor en la pelea para detener el quemador de basura y mantener el vecindario un lugar saludable-y teniendo un buen tiempo! Gracias especiales para todas las personas en el Comité Banquete/Baile: Lee Gaglioti, Manuel Da Silva, Maria Rosa Da Costa, Arthur Rosa, Rosa Conceição, Rev. Lin Powell, Jon Dolberg, Beatrice Speziale, Joe Nardone, June Kruszewski, y Arnold Cohen.

La Lucha En Contra Los Desperdicios Tóxicos Continua

Nuestra proxima reunión:

Martes, 11 de Diciembre
7:30 P.M.
Iglesia Wolff Memorial
(Ann St. & Wilson Ave.)

El Comite en Contra de los Desperdicios Tóxicos - 589-4668.

Ironbound Voices is a project of the Ironbound Information Center. We believe that all people are entitled to income, food, clothing, housing, education, and health care. We will print articles about groups taking steps to make this belief a reality. We will also publish information about your legal and social service rights. This issue was published with the help of:

John Barbosa
Lucy Cadarette
Bob Cartwright
Arnold Cohen
Rosa Conceição
Pat Danielak
Vic DeLuca
Madelyn Hoffman
Nellie Janeira
Filomena Marques
Mrs. Mendes
Mr. A. Rendeiro
Edna Rodriguez
Juarez Santos
Nereida Torres
Manny Vasquez
Marielena Vela
Fran Wingren
Nancy Zak

Subscribe
To The
Ironbound Voices

It's important to have a *Tri-Lingual* Newspaper in Ironbound.
We ask you to subscribe so we can pay the costs of printing and mailing. A subscription guarantees you a mailed copy of *Ironbound Voices*.

Name ______________________________

Address ______________________________

$3 for 10 issues.... **$6 for 20 issues....**

$10 Sustainer.... **Donation....**

Peace on Earth Spaghetti Dinner

An evening to talk about peace and how we can work to have it. Good food, music and awards for the Peace Poster contest!

Friday, Nov. 30, 6:30 PM
Trinity Reformed Church
483 Ferry St.

$3 - $1 for senior citizens or children. Make reservations by calling 344-7210.

Ironbound Community Corporation
95 Fleming Ave.
Newark, N.J. 07105

